SPAIN.

The Madrid journals continue to publish addresses to the Queen expressing approbation of the war.

The Spanish Government is said to have entered into contracts with English firms for the supply of different sorts of stores for the army in Morocco, and for a large quantity of English coal for the fleet; several steamers had also been chartered, and one had already left England for Spain to assist in the transport service.

service.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says the enthasiasm with which the war with Morocco was hailed, begins slightly to subside in the Pasque Provinces, and the 3,009 men, which, it was agreed, should be raised by the provinces, will purtly have to be levied by conscription, instead of being composed only of volunteers.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal had signed a decree ordering the dissolution of the Cortes, a measure which had become a vital question for the maintenance of the Ministry. The new Chamber will be convoked for the 29th of January.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch says the King's health had so much improved that his medical attendants had advised his removal to the Isle of Wight.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN FINANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.
VIENNA, Nov. 20, 1859. Hereditary monarchs, popular dictators, and national assemblies, in one word, people of every description who are invested with supreme power, are generally found to believe in the omnipotence of will. We smile at Xerxes, who willed the tempestuous waves to subside in quietness, and had them beaten with iron chains for their disobedience to his command. In studying the grand epoch of the French Convention, we feel thunderstruck at the aspect of the iron men who ordered their catemporaries of the 18th century to be virtuous, in the Spartan sense of the word, and dictated the prices of commodities never to rise over an arbitrary maximum, with the menace of death suspended over disobedience. They, of course, believed in the omnipotence of will, and, consequently, undertook to create virtue and regulate prices, by way of decree. Even more sober and less heroic legislatures, such as English Parliaments, are not exempt from the same delusion. There was a time when the ruling classes of Great Britain had the will to

from the same delusion. There was a time when the ruling classes of Great Britain had the will to do away with pauperism, but the panpers being stubborn enough to keep their ground, Parliament rushed in and ordered working bastilles to be creeted for the punishment of the surplus population who so doggedly stuck to existence. Has not the British House of Commons, in our own days, taken to the curious fancy, that by law, that is to say, by a solemn utterance of its will, electoral bribery might be suppressed, though bribery flows from the very vitals of its constitution! Considering all this, we must not bear too hard on Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, who, on the 14th of November, solemnly declared his will that that ugly customer, the Delicit, was to be banished forever from the Imperial States, and that on the 31st of October, 1860, it must have peremptorily ceased haunting the Imperial Exchequer.

As to the mechanism for realizing the Imperial will, it has certainly been put in working order, if compared with bygone times. Before the 20th of August last, the chief of every Ministerial Department transacted his business with the Emperor, without any regard to his other colleagues. Each of them proved ingenious enough in the discovery of extravagant expenditure in the department of his colleague, but none felt ever able to spare one single penny in his own department. Thus, the commission of 1850, appointed for squaring expenditures to revenues, proved a complete failure. Its successors shared the same fate, but the miscarditures to revenues, proved a complete failure. Its successors shared the same fate, but the misearringe was accounted for by the magnitude of friction the machinery of the commissions had to struggle with. This is no longer the case. As far as the road goes, the trains may start now. The com-mission consists this time not of subalterns, but of Ministerial chiefs themselves, and, by Imperial ukase, they are ordered to agree between themselves upon such economies in their different branches of administration as would have done away with the deficit on the 31st of October, 1860.

So far so well. The only question that remains to be answered is, whether the thing is possible. It is known that on the 11th of October, 1859, the Austrian Minister of finances laid before the public an official statement of the Austrian State revenues and State expenditure for the year 1858. According to that document, the ins and outs of the Austrian Exchequer stood in 1858 as follows:

Direct Taxes. Indirect Taxes. Revenue from dottakins balance of the Stinking Fund. Various Revenues.	1.94,489,483 1.58,702,548 4,469,007 9,961,251 6,769,002
Total	
Civil List.	6.6,689,047
Importal Chancery	40,549
Private Councils	201,476
Ministerial Conferences	33,549
Foreign Ministry	2,150,581
Home Ministry	20, Year, a so.
Ministry of Finance	25,043,904
Ministry of Justice	15,680,825
Minister of Equention	5,684.404
Ministry of Commerce	18,489,748
Army	96,162,061
Nevy	5,655,000
Police	10,033,060
Accountant	8,595.651 9,545,508
Various expenses	95,968,279
Public Palet	20,000,413

Total. A comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditures for the year 1858 would, consequently, show a net deficit of 40,534,924fl., falling not very show a net deficit of 40,834,924m, failing not very short of one-sixth of the revenues. However, we must take in account the extraordinary revenues and the extraordinary expenditure, and then the deficit for 1858 will shrink to the sum of 36,481,861f. The year 1858 was, in fact, a year of financial respectively. cial prosperity for the Austrian exchequer. On comparing it with 1857, we find considerable economies to have taken place in many departments of public expenditure. Thus the costs of the Imperial Court were diminished by 2,414,977f., those of the Ministry of the Interior by 1,843,861fl., of the Ministry of Justice by 252,075fl, of the Army and Many by 15,958,592ff, and so forth; the aggregate diminution of expense amounting to 21,807,131ff. If it be considered that in Austria a great part of the charges which in other countries fall on the communes and Provinces, are met by the State, the expenditure of 1858, in most departments, will appear far from extravagant; but the one ugly fact cannot but strike extravagant; but the one ugly fact cannot but strike the observer—the fact of the army, navy, and police absorbing more than one-third or 33½ per cent of the ordinary revenues. It is true that the interest for the national debt absorbs almost another third; but then, does it not absorb almost one-half or 50 per cent in England! From the statements just made, it becomes evident that, in assuming the year 1858 as a regular standard of Austrian State revenues and expenditure, we start from a supposition extremely favorable to that empire. We had got a deficit of more than 36,000,000 of florius, which, consequent upon the augmentation of the public debt caused by the Italian war, has now increase to 50,000,000, very near one-fifth, or twenty per cent of the ordinary revenues, estimated according to the financial builletin of 1858. Now, it seems not probable that, after the number of the

population has become decimated—the population of Lombardy amounting, first, to one-tenth of the aggregate population of the Empire—and, after the havoc made by the last war upon the very sources of production, any considerable rise in the rate of taxation is likely to produce a rise in the gross product of taxation. In the second instance, any new repartition of taxes may in the course of times augment the State income; but for some years its influence on the condition of the Exchequer may safely be put at zero. The interest of the pubinfluence on the condition of the Exchequer may safely be put at zero. The interest of the public debt, now increased to 110,000,000 of florins, belongs, by its very nature, to the outgoings independent of any economy, as long as the principal itself of the debt cannot be reduced. A reduction in the rate of interest would be an eccentric idea with the present state of Austrian public credit. What field of operation, then, remains open to the ministerial commission who, up remains open to the ministerial commission who, up to the 31st October, 1860, is to get rid of the de-ficit? We have already stated that, save the army. navy, and police, all the other departments are rather niggardly provided for. Consequently we make a great concession in supposing that the deficit of fifty millions may be got rid of by a reduction of equal percentage in all the departments of public expenditure. By such a process we should

	arrive at the following results:	
3	There must be spared of the:	
6.	6,689,047ft, for the Civil List	11,200
	42.146f. for the Imperial Chancery	2
31	234 475dl. for the Privy Council	46
1	22,548fl, for the Ministerial Conference	430
а	2.156 581ff. for the Foreign Ministry	
н	26,136,570fl. for the Home Ministry	5,220
	25,043,904fl. for the Ministry of Finances	5,000
П	15.830.824fl, for the Ministry of Justice	
н	5,684,484ft, for the Ministry of Education	1,130,
П	18 439,747fl. for the Ministry of Commerce	3,700
ч	96,162 161fl. for the Army	20,000,
3	5,655,000ff, for the Navy	1,120
я	10,033,060ff, for the Police	2,000,
1	3,596,651fl, for the Accountants	700,
9	3,545,5288, for various expenses	700,
20	One alance of those suppositions red	motio

of the Hapsburg dynasty.

An Imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This am-nesty will apply to civil as well as miliary persons. Criminal offenses of no political character are to be ex-

The Vienna Presse states that the effectives of all companies of Austrian infantry is to be reduced from 100 to 80 men.

GERMANY.

At the conference at Wurzburg of the representatives of the minor German States, the principal questions to be considered are: The settlement of the right of domicile; the establishment of Federal Courts of Justice; the national demonstration in favor of unity; reform of the Federal laws relating to the army; the Hesse electoral and Holstein questions; and regulations for a uniform system of weights and measures for all Germany.

The second chamber of Hesse-Cassel, by a vote of 32 against 8, resolved upon addressing a memorial to the Federal Diet for the reestablishment of the Con-

In the Federal Die at Frankfort the Plenipotentiary of Hesse acceded to the proposals of the Committee, and granted some concessions in reference to the wishes of the Chambers, but perserved in maintaining the Constitution of 1852.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Stock market had been firm and the funds rather higher. On the 28th, however, there was a slight relapse, and Consols closed at 95 | # for money and # # # for account.

The demand for money and been that the Bank minimum had been charged for accommodation.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £124.534.

Messra, Baring Bros. & Co., call the Money Market easy. They quote Far Silver at 5/7; Mexican Dollars, 5/2; American Eagles 76/34.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., record as follows: These has been, during the past week, a

AMERICAN CALL PROPERTY AND ASSESSED AS A STREET AS FOLLOWS: There has been, during the past week, a report as follows: There has been, during the past week, and more strength of the better descriptions of Railroad bonds, and prices inquiry for the better descriptions of Railroad bonds, and prices

l	U. S. 5 P cent bonds, 1874	
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ı	Alabama 5 F cent bonds. Kenlucky 6 F cent bonds, 1885-72. Maryland 5 F cent sterling bonds. 101 - 1	
ı	Maryland 5 P cent sturling bonds	
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ı	Penn. Central 6 P cent 1st Mtg., 1830	
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ı	American market is a further rise in the Bonds and Shares of th	š
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WHALEBONE inactive.

LITERPOOL, Nov. 25, 1858.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "Since the arrival of the steamer Persia, on Safanday last, the trade have bought very sparingly, while other classes of buyers have also taken a limited quantity; the consequence has been a dail and very irregular market, in some instances giving buyers a triding advantage, the lower quainties continuing very unsalable." East Indian stad Mesco have declined id. The sales of the week foot up only 27,816 bales, including 1,150 on speculation, and 5,706 for export. On Friday (resterday), the command continued moderate, the sales reaching about 6,100 bales including 1,100 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Orleans Fair. Mid.

Orleans 74d 75-16d.

Mobile 72d 72d 72d 74d.

Unlands 75-16d 6dd.

The stock on mand is estimated at 425,600 bales, of which 26,000 are American.

At Manchester, although the market was inactive, prices continued firm at the highest rates, and the bias was still in favor of producers.

BEPADSTUFFS.—Messers. Richardson, Spence & Compart all descriptions of Breadstiff in the most limited demand.

further concession would be necessary to effect sales of American Whest.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—Heavy arrivals paralyze the trade; and while there is much pressure to sell, the demand is quite limited, and prices are weak. Pork neglected, but mechanged in value. Haron—New American is inquired for, and first arrivals will sell readily. Lard in fair demand, at full prices; asles of Hotuns at 57, 3639. Tailow quiet, but prices maintained; Butchers' Association nominally 38, 359.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' circular quotes sales of 150 barrels of Ashes at 27, 3627,6 for both Pots and Pearis. Sugars in active demand, at fully 6d advance. Coffee dull, and previous rates are not obtainable. Rice dull and drooping. Bark—small sales of Pailadelphia at 8,569, and Baitimore at 7,6. Fish Colls in limited request at unchanged prices; Winter bagged Sperm at 4,96. Linaced Oil in good request at 26,629. Rosin without naterial change; sales at 4,104,2 for common to good con mon, 5,767,6 for medium, and 11,012; for fine. Spirits Torpeatine dull at 33,6624/. Tex very heavy at 1/24,22 for common Congou. Other descriptions are 1,91d, cheaper, but Greens maintain their value.

Persia.]
LONDON, Nov. 25—5 o'clock p.
r Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been sta
g the week, with a fair amount of business. St r. BREADSTOPPS and COTTON quiet. MONRY 2839. CON

College Spirit to a reductive sary to shimit to a reductive sary sary quiet. At Liverpool the market is dull; sales for the research quiet. At Liverpool the market is dull; sales for the research quiet. At Liverpool the market is dull; sales for the research quiet. Flour, 22, 225; § bbl.
Corrow quiet. At Liverpool the market is dult; sales for the week, 27, 36; believe in d. Oricans, 71d.
HEMP—Russian is rather dearer; St. Petersburg Clean, £28.5; 8.28 10; 600 hales White in public sale were bought in from £42.6; 18 belies White in public sale were bought in from £42.6; 18 belies White in public sale were bought in from £42.6; 18 belies White in public sale were bought in from £42.6; 18 belies of £43.6; 18 country and from £42.24 for mid-to good Lupez. Jute—3,500 bales at sacrion mostly found boyers at an advance of shoot 10. § 100, viz., from £1.11; 8,213.10; for interior to good common, from £14.62.16 7; 6 for low mid-to fair, and from £17.0; 8.20.5; for good to fine quality.
HIDES—The public sales of East India have gone off with little unimation; but of about 180,009 Kips offered, the greater part sold at the previous rates.
185100 dull, and scarcely anything doing.
1800. However the sales of the first sales and first sales for surther quantity.

Inspect of the sales are 650 puncheous at 15 for Monserrat the first sales are 650 puncheous at 15 for Monserrat 1

Linerary Carre in good demand. New-York in barrels £10,
Mojassara—The sales are 650 puncheous at 15 for Monserrat
and St. Vincent, 15 for 16 for common to good Antigus, 15 for
St. Kitt's, and 15 for Trinidad.
Oriss—Fish without change; Sperm £94. Olive firm and dearer;
Gallipeli£ Mog £57, Mogadore £50. Eape firm at the late advance; English Brown on the spot 36 #256, and 37 forward,
Foreign Reined 49 #27450 on the spot, and 41 first six mouths of
next year. Lineed firm at 25 on the spot, and 25 #252/9 for
ward with few sellers. Cocoa Nat firm at 416 for Ceylon, and
43 #43/6 for Cochin. Palm dull at 46 #46.6.
Rice firm, but prices unchanged. On the spot about 8,000 to
10,000 bags have changed hands, and two landed cargoes one of
700 tuns Rangoon at 9,5, and the other 1,200 tuns Monimein at
about 9/6.

of Hesse acceded to the proposals of the Committee, and granted some concessions in reference to the wishes of the Chambers, but perserved in maintaining the Constitution of 1852.

RUSSIA.

The Empress Mother of Russia was seriously indisposed at Nice.

TURKEY.

Late advices from Constantinople continue to spenk of tremendous storms and numerous shipwrecks in the Black Sea.

INDIA.

Late advices from Constantinople continue to spenk of tremendous storms and numerous shipwrecks in the Black Sea.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 12, is telegraphed via Aden. The reported death of Nana Saluis is referred to, but the disputch savy sit lacked confirmation. Lord to, but the disputch savy sit lacked confirmation. Lord to, but the disputch savy sit lacked confirmation Lord and Divariants, after several days bombardment which reduced the town to ask and the proposed at Nice.

REPORTED DEATH OF NANA SAHIS.

The Labore Chronicle of October 13, contains the following postescrit:

"Our Onde correspondent, writing on October 7, says, important has placed and the Nana Saluis in several disputs the rebels in Bundeleund had been opened, and another upon: the Chambul vas been opened, and another upon

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.

COTTOX—The market has been very doll all the work, yet the supply of new Cetton has been so limited, that the demand has been sufficient to keep the market clear, and prices have been sufficient to keep the market clear, and prices have been fairly supported. Such however, is the want of confidence in the maintenance of these prices, or the sugerness of importers to realize profits, that quantities of Cotton aleast are offering on samples, or qualities guaranteed, at let to let. Ph. below their present value if here indeed, du to id. Ph. he has been concede in some instances. The reduce of the old crop here is difficult of sale, and of neutinal value. In Manchester there is no new feature to notice; business seems promising. New Crop—Middling Urieus, 7.2-lied. Mobile, 71d.; Uplands, 63d. 4 lb.

RERADETURES—The arrivals this week consisted 36,200 bush. Wheat, 5,005 bid., Flour, from the States and Canada; 773 qrs. Corn., 5,212 sacks Flour, from the Black Sea and Mediferrances. Farmers deliveries for last week have not been published. The cornsty markets have been freely supplied this week, and the general tone of the trade has been duil, with a deciliating tendency in prices.

At our market our Tuesday, Warkar met a slow sale at a reduction of 2d. to 3d. 9 cen al on the rates of the previous Friday. Flour, she difficult to sell, and 6d. to 1 9 bid. and sack chesper. In all articles the business done was of the most limited character, and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote Warkar. Red. 9 dd. 40 lb. 2d.; White, 8 dd. 20 lb. Indea. Conx.—Tellow, 31 was led., White, 30, dd. 9 400 lb.

Bergs—The beevy arrivals paralyze the trade, and while there is much pressure to sell, the demand is quite limited, and prices well.

PORK neelisted, but without change in value.

PORK neelisted, but without change in value.

Racox—New American is inquired for, and first arrivals will Lamp in fair demand, the sales for the week reaching about 100 cms at fully previous rates; 57/ is quotation for good refining

quality.

Tallow—The price is still speculatively maintained, but the demand from the trade is enceedingly limited. The nominal value of "Butchers' Association" is 50, 259 P cws.

Rosn—Common steady, at 4, 124, 2 P cws.

Otta—Of Sperm 5 time Winter bagged have sold at £26, while for Summer begged there are no bayers. Nothing done in Whate. Whate.

BARK- 40 hhds. Philadelphia have been sold at 5/9, and a small of of Baltimare at 7/5 P cut.

SERDS-About 100 tuns. Cloverseed have arrived, but as yet, sothing has been done in it.

VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

In the afternoon a decline of 1 b cent took place in the funds, notwithstanding the increased firmness of the Paris Bourse. There was an active demand for money. The demand at the bank continues steady money. The demand at the bank continues steady, but is not likely to increase materially as long as good bills are taken in other quarters at 2½ P cent. The bullion opens at the bank to-day. The demand for bills on Holland, Frankfort and Hamburg continues, and prices were again lower. Other exchanges exhibit little alteration. In the case of Paris firmness was shown.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China mails, via Marseilles, will be delivered in London on Monday morning

The Orissa, with the heavy portion of the Bombay male, passed First Castle at I this morning.

The Cape Royal mail steamer Photbe, arrived at Plymouth, yesterday morning, after a very fast passage of 3t days. She left Table Bay on Oct. 22, St. Helena on the 31st, and Ascension on Nov. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, were issued yesterday.

The aggregate exports of the month are returned at £449.076 more than in October, 1858, but £252,916 less than in October, 1857. Those for the ten mosahs of the present year, however, have reached the unprecedented total of £168,755,184, being 12 per cent more than inst year, and 11 per cent more than in 1857. The returns for the month show the activity lately wit nessed in the exports. Cotton is not fully kept up; as regards linens, the amount is somewhat below the average, but the exports of woolens have suddenly and largely increased. There is also a rally in iron and haberdashery. Tin plates, silks, and raw wool, still figure on the unfavorable side.

The aggregate railway traffic of the United Kingdem for the week ending Nov. 19, shows an increase of £47,210 over the same week last year.

The London Times in its weekly review says the produce markets have been firmer this week, and speculative inquiry has slightly increased. In Leverpool cases a further improvement in price is consequently observable, and transactions have taken place to a fair extent for export.

DISARMAMENT.

The London Morning Post characterizes the recent Brussels telegram respecting a simultaneous dis armament by France and England as being absurd on the face.

Disarmament is the very last thing France could be the face.

armament by France and England as being absurd on
the face.

Disarmament is the very last thing France could
ask—the very last thing England could accede to.
Our armaments are not at all based upon any French
preparations. If we adopt measures of a defensive
nature, they are undertaken as against all comers, and
against combination of powers. We do not vary in
accordance with the varying strength of our neighbors.

bors.

The London Post believes that the preliminaries which the English Government have considered necessary previous to the assembly of a Congress are in a fair way of settlement, and we may therefore look forward to the assembly of the Congress at no very distant date. The London Times says the report in question was from the first only unworthy of attention.

question was from the first only unworthy of attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Times, in a leader on the volunteer movement, says that if we are to have a really imposing force, it must be, a great extent, consist of men of the artisan class.

The London Post, in a leader, treats upon the exclusion of Ireland from the act enabling volunteers to be enrolled.

The London Times, in some remarks on recent and forthcoming meetings of the shipping interest, proposes to give the recondite meaning of these gatherings—it is not enough to drive out the Frenchmen and the Americans—British shipping means sailing ships, and on every principle of protection and prohibition, the sailing ship, being literally the weaker vessel, has a right to be protected against the formidable rivairy of screw steamers.

A marriage is arranged between Major-General the

to be protected against the formidable rivairy of screw steamers.

A marriage is arranged between Major-General the Hon. Thos. Ashburnham, brother of the Earl of Ashburnham, and Muss Foley, sister of K. Foley.

Her Majesty's ship Wrangler returned to Woolwich yesterday, from an experimental cruise to try the forty-pound and eight-pound Armstrong gun at sea. A most complete course of experiments was carried out. Sixty rounds of ammunition with the elongated gun were fired with perfect success, and every experiment pertaining to the gun was pronounced faultless.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At the time the mail left, Oct. 22, the money market was reported very tight; the banks had stopped discounting. The tightness is ascribed to the tendering for Government debentures. The long and very heavy drouth had broken up, and the rains had set

in heavy.

The steamship Impredor, with submarine cable, had touched at the Cape, and proceeded to India. The steamship Chevy Chase, from Liverpool, has made a quick passage to St. Helena.

The Times (City Article) of Friday evening says the

The Times (Lity Article) of Friday evening says to English funds opened without alteration, and after a slight rise and fall returned to their first quotation. The demand for discount about the same as yesterday, very little done below 2½ per cent, a partial reaction this afternoon, all of the railway stocks closing ½ to ½ per cent lower.

Bank returns show an increase of £124,934 in stock of builion. Wind south-east. Weather fine.

MR. HELPER'S "IMPENDING CRISIS."

The Evening Post thus fairly and sensibly sums up the facts in the case which has given so much trouble to the Pro-Slavery section of the unorgan-

ized House:

Mr. Helper is a young gentleman of the State of North Carolina, who, born in the midst of Slavery, and knowing the influences of it upon his native State, and upon the whole country, has not conceived so high an opinion of its worth as seems to be entertained by many who live by its proceeds. Conceiving himself a disinterested witness of its effects, he wrote a book about it, addressed chiefly to the minds of those of his own class, the whites of the South who are not slaveholders. In many respects his book is an admirable book; not equal, doubtless, as a literary performance, to Bacon's Advancement of Learning, nor so interesting as Uncle Tom's Cabin, but a plain, sensible, intelligent

Mr. Helper's first chapter is a comparison between the results of Slave Labor and Free Labor, drawn mainly from the statistics of the last census, and showing con clusively the superiority of freedom. The author takes the States one by one, contrasts their physical and commercial condition, compares their productive re-sources, their commerce, their wealth, their educational establishments, their newspapers and churches, and the rapidity of their progress in all the elements of civilization, and the conclusion he demonstrates is, that in everything that contributes to the welfare and happiness of man, the Free States are immeasurably in advance of the slave States. Slavery, he proves, has retarded the prosperity of the whole South, impoverishing and depopulating the cities, laying the country under tribute to the North, degrading the free white men, and corrupting the slaveowners. Not with a feeling of triumph, as he confesses, but with profound mortification and regret, Mr. Helper records the results of his patient and comprehensive investigations. They were so humiliating to the South, and such a reproach upon the intelligence, independence, and energy of his fellow-countrymen, that he was forced to ery out against the abuses inflicted upon a fertile and beautiful region by the selfithness of a small class among its in-

In his second chapter Mr. Helper proceeds to inquire how the cause of all this stagnation and wrong may be removed, or, in other words, how Slavery, the monstrous mother of the horde of evils he had un covered, may be abolished. And in his answer he touches upon the sorest point of the system, irritating it in such a way that the defenders of Slavery, in and out of Congress, are howling with the pain. Seveneighths of the people of the South, says our author, are non-slaveholders, having no interest in the affair, and only oppressed and degraded by its existence. They have been robbed by it of that presperity which they might have otherwise attained; the industry of they might have otherwise attained; the industry of their free arms has been paralyzed by it; they have been kept in ignorance by it; and they are practically, through its effects, deprived of the better part of their political and social rights. The slaveholders control the political machinery of the South; they enjoy the profitable offices; they determine the consideration and rank of men in society; and, in all their private and public conduct, deport themselves exclusively with reference to their own predominant interests. Though numbering, all told, not more than three hundred and fifty thousand persons, while the other free whites number six millions at least, they assume to themselves peculiarly the name of "the South," and always talk as if Slavery were the only fact in Southern life. The six millions of non-slaveholders are as much ignored by them as if they were only so many cattle or so many beasts of burden.

Now, this is a degrading position for the free whites, according to Mr. Helper, and the remody he proposes for it is one growing directly out of the evil. He counsels the non-slaveholding freemen to set up a little for themselves, to protest against the despotism of their oligarchy, and manage their political and social affairs in view of the larger interests of the whole are strong, he observes, to his brother freemen; we have rights, and we ought to maintain them. He advises, therefore, as a means of practical effect, the adoption of the following principles:

"I. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South." their free arms has been paralyzed by it; they have

"2. Ineligibility of Pro Slavery slaveholders; never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of Human S. wery.

"3. No cooperation with Pro-Slavery politicians; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in religion; no affiliation with

no fellowship with them in rengons
them in society.

"4. No patronage to Pro-Slavery merchants; no
guestship in slave-waiting hotels; no fees to ProSlavery lawyers; no employment of Pro-Slavery physicians; no andience to Pro-Slavery parsons.

"5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

"6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscriptions to ProSlavery newspapers.

Slavery newspapers. "7. The greatest possible encouragement to free

Slavery newspapers.

"7. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor."

There is something extreme, no doubt in a part of this: but it is only retorting upon the slaveholder themselves the course of proceeding which they have long recommended toward the North; and, under Mr. Heber's experience of the intolerance of the privileged class, not altogether minatural.

In the remaining chapters of his book Mr. Helper fortifies his own conclusions with the best opinions that he can gather from the collected wisdom of the civilized world. He begins with citations against Slavery from the writings of Southern statesmen themselves, from Washington, Jefferson, Machson, Gaston, McDowell, Clay, Bentou, and others, and from the resolutions of Southern Legislatures; he next adduces the testimony of Northern men, Franklin, Hamilton, Adams, Warren, Jay, Clinton, Hancock, Ames, and the rest; he then passes to the evidence given to the same effect by the many illustrions thinkers and writers of all ages, from Plato and Cicero, in ancient times, from the Popes and scholars of the middle ages, from the publicists of France, from the literature of England, down to the splendid cloquence of Burke and Brougham, in our more modern eras. Finally he avails himself of the declarations of the Churches, of all denominations and sects, which have put on record their eternal hostility to the subjection of man by man.

This work has seemed to many persons, who sym-

nominations and sects, which have put on record their eternal hostility to the subjection of man by man. This work has seemed to many persone, who sympathized in the leading objects of it, so well adapted to its ends, that they deemed it important to the best interests of the nation to give it as large a circulation as possible. Not that they coincided in all the views of the writer, or that they approved every particular phrase he may have chosen to express his meaning in, for that would be impossible, but simply because they regarded it as a valuable exponent of the opinions of a Southerner, and a useful instrument in the correction of multi-original. Leading Recombinant, indeed, made for that would be impossable, but simply because they regarded it as a valuable exponent of the opinions of a Southerner, and a useful instrument in the correction of public opinion. Leading Republicans, indeed, made an effort to procure it a general perusal. It had been objected to them, as a party, that they had no adherents at the South. But how could they have adherents when they had few means of reaching the Southern mind, from which all free opinion is so systematically excluded, and when their principles and aims were so studiously misrepresented? Not a speech or a Governor's message is ever printed there which gives a fair and impartial account of the designs of the Republican movement. Extracts from the rabid eloquence of extremists, calculated to excite the terrors of the South, are republished in profusion, as the settled sentiment of the North, but the real sentiment is for the most part travestical and garbied. Mr. Helper's book was of a nature to show its Southern readers, if it found any, the reason why the North was so attached to freedom, and why the South itself would be benefitted by an adoption of our better system; and it deserved the favor of all who were interested in the good of the country.

The Republicans, we believe, however, did not circulate it to the extent that was decired; a few certified to its worth, and some subscribed to a fund for its dif-

The Republicans, we believe, however, did not circulate it to the extent that was desired; a few certified to its worth, and some subscribed to a fund for its diffusion, but the effort was not on the whole successful. But what the Republicans could not or did not accomplish, the representatives of the slaveholders in Congress are about to accomplish for them. By a three days' debate on the merits of the work they have advertised it in every nook and corner of the Linion. At the comparatively small cost of about \$5,000 a day, they have given it a repute which no newspaper, or dozen newspapers could give it for twice the sum. They have not characterized it justly, it is true, but they have excited a desire to read it; and, after it shall have been read, the public will form its own estimate. It will see that the tegrible publication, after all, bating a few over-zealous and extravagant sentences, presents an important array of figures, and drives home many a wedging truth.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter in The Express, under date of the 6th, says; A letter in The Express, under date of the 6th, says;

"Mr. Sherman, the prominent Republican candidate for Speaker, was of opinion last night that nothing would be done this week. The Douglas Democrats are shaking, very. The Republicans do not know whether they will come to time or not.

"The Douglas or Forney men have learned that some of the Republicans will not go Forney for Clerk, as they propose to hang fire until the Republicans sign the contract.

"It is genetally conceded that the Opposition, especially contract.

"It is generally conceded that the Opposition, especially the Republicans, made a great mistake in adjourning yesterday without trying another ballot.

"So far as it is competent to learn now, the Democrats and Opposition, or Americans, for the most part, will stand to their guns.

"The result of to-day's action depends mainly upon the course of Clark and Carter of your State. Mr. Briggs is straight in the back, and cannot be traded with on any terms."

with on any terms."
The correspondence of The Journal of Commerce of the same date says:
"The House is further off from an organization than

it was yesterday. It is even a matter of doubt whether the anti-Republicans will permit any organization at all under a Republican Speaker."

There is just as little doubt that they will permit an

organization, whoever is Speaker. It is unavoidably

Mr. Weed writes to The Evening Journal unde the same date:

the same date:

"The organization of the House is not likely to be effected to-day nor to-morrow, but the struggle will result in the election of Mr. Sherman by the ultimate adoption of the Phirality rule. This can only be prevented by a stampede of the Democracy over to the South Americans. Some are ready to do this, but it is not likely that the leaders will permit such a demoralization of their party. The Democracy is wretchedly poor, and many Southern members are ready to take a Virginia Know-Nothing to provent the election of a Republican Speaker, but the few Northern Democrats in the House cannot afford to be thus 'crushed out.'

Gen. Dix, it is said, will obtain the Mission to

France.

"I not Col. Forney for the first time on Sanday, and found him an earnest and enlightened editor. His purpose in the coming conflict is alike patriotic and unalterable. The President hopes that the House of Representatives will not subject him to the indignity of receiving its messages through such hands. If Col. Forney has any desire for the Clerkship, it is that he may have just that means of vindication for the per-secution he has suffered."

THE TURF.

Union Course, L. I .- TROTTING-Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859 .- Match, \$1,000, two mile heats, in has

J. Conway, b. s	Faid forzeit-		
TROTTING-Saturday, Dec. 3,	1859.—Stake \$200,		
mile heats, to wagons: H. Woodreff, b. m. Mary Ann			
TROTTING-Friday, Dec. 2,	1859.—Match \$200,		
mile heats, to wagons: T. Johnson, b. m. Visit John Conway, b. s. Landlord Time-2:04-2:5	20.00		

TROTTING-Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.-Match, \$500 H. Woodruff, b. m. Mary Ann. ... Received forfeit.
T. Johnson, b. m. Visit. ... Paid forfeit.
TROTTING ON THE ROAD—Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

For a pure of \$100, from Burnham's to Geo. W. Jenkins's, and repeat:
S. Briggs's b. r. Dan Marbls...
G. W. Jenkins's br. m. Switcher...

- MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL.

Three of the marines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are now undergoing punishment for desertion, they having been tried and sentenced by a court-martial. The deserters, after being kept for a time on bread and water, two are required to wear the chain and ball for sixty days; the other to carry a knapsack filled with large shot, strapped to his back, for thirty days. By the sentences they are required to walk with one of the sentries near the barracks, twelve hours out of the twenty-four-two hours on and two off.

Accident.—A sailor, named James Stevenson, while at work sioft on the skip Underwriter, fell from the top-galant yard to the deck receiving such injuries as to reader it accessary to course kim to the City Hospital, where his resovery is considered doubtful.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board met yesterday afternoon, but truomacted no business of great importance.

Petitions.—From the Managers of the Nursers and Child's Hospital for relief. Referred to Finance Committee.

child's Hospital for reflet. Referred to Finance of mittee.

Drill Rooms.—The resolution to fit up the drill-rooms of the Fifth Regiment over Essex Market, at an expense of \$250, was concurred in.

Fire-Department Elections.—The proposed ordinance providing for the election of an additional Assistant Engineer for the Fire Department, and rules and regulations for conducting future elections for engineers, was made the special order for next Monday exercise.

City Finances.—The Controller sent in a statement of expendinnes on City, Trust and Special accounts from Jun. 1, 1839, to Nev. 30, amounting in the aggregate to \$16,362,396 45. Accepted, and ordered on file. Adjourned to Monday evening.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

The Board of City Canvassers met as the Chumber of the Board of Aldermen vesterday at 12 o'clock, and organized by appenning Mr. Boole, Chairman.

The Kith Aldermanic District (Twentieth Ward) was first taken up and canvassed with the exception of two or three districts for which the returns were found incomplete. The XVRth Aldermanic District (Twelfth Ward) was also canvassed, excepting one district, leaving the returns incomplete. The XIVth Aldermanic District (Eighteenth Ward,) was next canvassed with a like result. For this reason it was impossible to arrive at the complete vote in any of the Wards named.

The Board adjourned shortly after 5 o'clock, tills this morning at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BOAT SWAMPED AND ONE MAN DROWNED-NAM ROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL OTHERS.—A small boat, containing ten persons, was capsized in the East River, off the foot of Amity street, about 8] o'clock yesterday morning. The innates were seven United States sol-diers, under command of a sergeant, and two rowers named Sheehan (brothers). The accident was observed by the crew of a French scheener lying at Woodruff Rebins's Dock, who rowed out and rescued all but the younger Shoehan, who was drowned before they could reach him. The others were brought to shore and provided for. The sergeant was brought to the Union Hotel in Atlantic street, and one of the soldiers to a house in Congress street. Both were much exhausted. The others were able to take care of themselves. They had just arrived from Boston, and were being taken to Governor's Island. It is said-the a boutman named Conner passed near Sheehan, but did not offer the slightest assistance.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY .- The Second District Police last night arrested nine boys, whose ages vary from 10 to 14 years, for stealing goods from store doors. It to 14 years, for stealing goods from store doors. It appeared that these boys were regularly engaged in this business, and what they stole was purchased by John Carr, who lives corner of Jay and Front streets, and Jackson, a negro, in York street. A boy, Scally, was first caught stealing a box of raisins from No. 77 Fulton street. He gave such information to the police as led to the arrest of the other boys, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, and Jackson. At the houses of Earr and Jackson, these countity of stolen goods was found, such son a large quantity of stolen goods was found, such as boxes of raisins, drums of figs, bettles of liquor, caps, comforters, shawls, and such articles as store keepers display at their doors, or over the sidewalk.
The parties were all committed for examination.

TAVERN LICENCES.—The Excise Commissioners held their first Fall meeting yesterday. J. A. Wyckoff, esq , in the chair, and granted three licenses, namely: John Langstaff, Felix J. Duffy and John Kearney, after which they adjourned. Three more meetings are

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE. - The body of a female infant, packed in a raisin box, was found on the stoop of a house in St. Felix street, near Hanson place yesterday morning. From appearances it had been strangled. The Coroner took the matter charge.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—Mr. Archibald Graham, aged about 60 years, residing at No. 200 Adelphi street, fell down a flight of stairs while going to his bedroom on Wednesday night and fractured his skull. He survived but a few moments. The deceased had been in feeble health for some

A RAILROAD READER,-This is the name of a little nvention designed to enable persons traveling in rail-oad cars, or stages, to read their newspapers in comort, in spite of the joltings of the vehicle. It consists of a narrow strip of magnifying glass, set in a black frame, just wide enough to cover one line of a news-paper column at a time, by the aid of which the smallest print is magnified to the size of pica, or great

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wm. B. McNeil, while waiting in the Twenty-third street Ferry-house on Wednesday, was taken, sick, and suddenly falling to the floor, almost instantly expired. His boby was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

MARRIED.

primer.

DARROW-BLONK-On Thursday, Dec. I, et. the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Lyons, R. New-York, to Miss Emeline Blonk of New-Ros

the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Lyons, Rufus Darrow of New York, to Miss Emeline Blonk of New Reckielle.

JAUNCEY—GOODSPEED—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Mr. Wm. J. Frest, Joseph Jauncey with Martha, daughter of Benjamin 1. Goodspeed, eq., all of this city.

KEYNER—STEPHENS—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, by the Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, Mr. Henry Reyser to Miss Hannah M. Stephens, all of this city.

LAWSON—MIXSELL—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Everett House, by the Rev. Theodore Cayler, Sanuel Lewson of this city, to Miss Sae P. Mixsell, daughter of Chas. W. M.xell, eq., of Easton, Fa.

NICHOLS—WYLIE—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. I. Z. Nichola, Sidney P. Nichola of New York, to Sarah E. Wylle, daughter of John Wylle of this city.

PICKERING—DAVIS—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, at Anderson, Warren County, N. J., by the Rev. M. Herr, Thomas R. Pickering of New-York City, is A Indira, eidest daughter of Jacob W. Davis, eag., of the former place.

SCOTT—SCOTT—At Mr. Brown's residence, Rock, Frairie, Wis., on Thursday, Dec., by the Rev. A. Walkar, Mr. William C. Scott, late of Reading, England, to Mrs. Scott of Haddington, Scotland.

BURDETT—At Emplish Neighborhood, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, Sarah Frances, eidest daughter of Dr. A. S. Burdett, and Rachel Burdett, aged 5 years and 24 days.

The Briends of the insulig are keyined to attend the feneral from the residence of her father, on Saturday, 10th Inst., at 1; p. m. CRAWFORD—in this city, on Thursday, Dec. 2, Willard Jeco, infant son of Samoel and Augusta S. Crawford, aged Tamestha. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 West Eighteenth street, this day (Friday), at 2 p. m. CROSS—in this city, on Teesday, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock p. m., of consumption. Cathrine Gross, the late wife of Alexander Cress, native of Sectiand, aged 25 years and 3 months.

FARLEY—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Patrick Farley, a native of Ireland.

HARRISON—Is this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Suagnush Harrison, aged 23 years, a native of Sarly County, N. C.

HEANEY—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, James Heany, aged 25 years.

aged 37 years.

HUMBERT - In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, James Heany, Blumbert, a native of Switzerland, aged 10 years and 11 menths.

JOEDAN - In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Michael Jordan, aged 50 years, a native of the Parish of Templeboy, Soundy Silgo, Ireland.

Singo, ireland.

MONTAGUE—On Thursday, Dec. 3, suddenly, of scarlet, George S., only child of George and Susen T. Montague. 7 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully laving attend the funeral from the residence of Magrandiathus 167 West Forty-righth street, on Saturday next, at 1 at 5.50.

Miller, Infant daughter of William and Catharine R. Pyear, I month and Tokaya.

O'NRILL—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, of a short but seas, at her residence, Na. 65 Pacific street, Brooklyn, Maria, beloved wife of Patrick F. O'Neill, in the month of the State of Patrick F. O'Neill, in the Sta

Maria, televical yield referee 2. Scales, as the same STAGG—On Translay afternoon, Ben. 8, Indias T. Siage.

His friends and relatives and those of the family and respectfully invited to strand the faneral at St. Thomas's Church, on Saturday, at 10' 30ct, without farther invitation.

STARR—A3 Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Charles Starr of this city.

His friends, and those of the family are invited 72 attend the funeral on Saturday, at 11 a. m., from the Spring-street Church. TILF 3TON—On Thursday, Dec. 3, Mrs. Parmets P. Tileston Boes an papers please copy.

Tigo MSON—At Clavernob, on Monday, Dec. 5 Jeannie, wife of H. S. Thomson, and 61 years.

THOMPSON—In this city, on Wednesday, Inc. 7, Andrew Thompson, aged 70 years.

THOMPSON—In this city, on Wednesday, Inc. 7, Andrew Thompson, aged 70 years.

THOMPSON—In this city of the city, in the lith year of his age.

TAYLOR—In Bangor, Mo., on Tuesday, Des. 6, Wm. H. Taylor, in the 47th year of his age.
TERCOT—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the o'clock p. m., leidote Turgot, aged to years, a unive of Quanter, Lower Canada.